



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Training, The Influence of Exercise on Growth, The Brooklyn Public Bath, and a report of a committee of the Boston Physical Education Society suggesting a substitute for the Manual of Arms as a means of physical exercise in the military training of school boys. There are also reports from local societies, editorial notes, book notices and an index of the proceedings and the reports of the Society issued during the past ten years. The American Society for the Advancement of Physical Education is accomplishing an important work, which will doubtless be increased by the publication of this review.

THE second annual report of Mr. F. A. Crandall, the Superintendent of Documents, is of considerable interest, more especially in view of the bill now before Congress. As everyone knows, a great number of important scientific papers and books are published each year by the government, but in such a manner as to lose a considerable part of their value. The documents are printed late and are often not bound and distributed for years after they have been printed. They are in large part given away where they are not wanted, while even their existence is unknown to many who would like to buy them. The present Superintendent has made great improvements in the publication of the Document Catalogue of the Fifty-Third Congress, and more especially in the issue of a monthly catalogue. The bill now before the Senate provides for uniform publication, so that there shall not be more than one original edition of each book. There are now often four editions of the same book bound in such a manner that no one could tell from the title on the cover that they are the same. The bill also provides for the more prompt binding and distribution of volumes. Other desirable provisions of the bill are that the publications of the several Departments and Commissions shall be bound in distinctive colors, so that their origin may be recognizable at sight; that the octavo size shall be used, except in unusual cases; that volumes shall be volumes and not parts; that series shall be series and not volumes; that gold leaf instead of base metal shall be used in lettering documents; that better cloth shall be used for bind-

ing than has sometimes heretofore been used; that sheep bindings for the library supply of public documents shall be abolished; that the back titles shall show the actual subject-matter of the books; that the bound volumes of Congressional documents and reports shall be paged consecutively through the volumes. The need of a reform is shown by the fact that during the year covered by the report nearly 200,000 documents were distributed, while only 3,581 were sold. Of many important publications, such as the *Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences*, only one or two copies were sold. The *Monthly Catalogue* of public documents is for the present distributed without charge, and men of science should apply for this before the edition of 2,000 is exhausted.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

MR. SWANTE PALM, Swedish Vice-Consul at Austin, has given the University of Texas his library of 25,000 volumes.

WE have received a letter from Dr. I. Maddison, Secretary to the President of Bryn Mawr College, calling attention to the fact that in the article on 'Science in College Entrance Examinations,' printed in the issue of this JOURNAL for December 25, 1896, Bryn Mawr College was not included in a list of those institutions recognizing a proper preparation in physical and natural science. Colleges for women were not considered in the report in question, but we are glad to state that in this as in most other respects Bryn Mawr College has followed the admirable example of the Johns Hopkins University. As Dr. Maddison writes: "Bryn Mawr College has from its foundation included science in its entrance requirements. Some slight changes have been made in the regulations from time to time, but the latest program states that candidates for matriculation must be examined in the elements of one of the following sciences: Physics, chemistry, botany, physiology or physical geography. No student can obtain an A. B. degree at Bryn Mawr College without having attended lectures in science (biology, chemistry, physics or geology), for at least five hours weekly for one year, and doing, in connection with the science chosen, the prescribed amount of laboratory work."